

LADIES' WHITE DRESSES

The Season for WHITE DRESSES is here. Our splendid display carries an adequate array of styles to meet the ideas of every woman.

To see our display will be greatly to your advantage, such pretty dresses moderately priced. Dresses that are rather plain, others beautifully trimmed with fine lace and fine Swiss embroidery. A large number of styles just received.

DRESSES

\$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.98, \$7.50, \$7.98

WASHABLE DRESS SKIRTS

We are showing a large number of styles in these cool, comfortable, neat appearing SKIRTS at prices that you can certainly afford to have one or more.

WHITE SKIRTS \$1.25, OF CORDUROY, an unusually good value, made of good quality, buttons down the entire front with large pearl buttons, thus making it easy to launder and iron, has pocket button trimmed.

OTHER STYLES made of Pique, Palm Beach Cloth, Gabardine, Linen, Repp and Linon in many styles, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98.

Special Values for Cottagers

Blankets, \$1.49

Sheets, Pillow Slips

of unusually good quality, soft and fluffy, 64x76 size, in blue, pink, grey and tan check. A limited quantity, get yours early.

Norway: *Thomas Smiley* Maine

MIDDLE INTERVALE.

Walter Valentine has a mill on Sanborn brook and does some sawing. We have picked some ripe wild strawberries. Clifford Downs of Locke's Mills is at work for H. L. Powers. Mr. Wm. Eames and Wm. Eames, Jr. and wife visited at the Oliver place, Sunday.

Mrs. Joseph Oliver is visiting relatives at Locke's Mills. J. A. Sanborn and others have bought a lot of hay of Miss S. N. Sanborn.

John Carter and family have moved into their summer home here. Fred Eames and wife of Rumford have been with relatives here.

C. C. Eames has a new auto. Elmer and Lauret Kimball of Locke's Mills visited their uncle on Osgood Hill.

Charles Abbott and wife visited their daughter in Portland, recently. P. H. Hall and family have been on Swan's Hill as guests.

Ruth Buck is at home from North Hill Seminary, where she has been a student.

Robert Farwell is one awarded for good scholarship at Gould's Academy. The body of Mrs. Holt, who died at Bethel Hill, was brought here for interment beside her husband, Joseph Holt. Her daughter, Mrs. Millie Clark, is at the latter mansion for a while.

W. A. Bagg was here, Tuesday. Mrs. Ethel Brooks (nee Sanborn) and daughter of Haverhill, Mass., are guests at her old home here with her relatives.

All are thankful for the recent rain. Those who attended the graduation exercises at Gould's Academy were highly interested.

EAST BETHEL.

Miss Eva Bean is at home from Colby College.

Mr. Z. W. Bartlett drives his family out in a new Overland touring car, which he recently purchased.

Mrs. Edith Howe and little daughter were guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kimball, the past week.

The parents and many friends from here attended the graduation of the class of 1915, Gould's Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Trask and two daughters were week end guests of relatives at South Paris and Norway.

Mr. H. E. Bartlett was a guest of his son, W. E. Bartlett and family, the past week at Bethel village.

A party of young people from here enjoyed an auto ride to the Lakes the 13th. They were taken by Mr. Robert Sanborn in his new car.

Mr. Harold Hutchins is having his house piped for hot and cold water, and other modern improvements made.

Rev. E. H. Stover of Bryant's Pond held preaching services here, Sunday P. M. at 2:30 o'clock, taking his text from the 32nd Psalm. Sabbath School was organized with Mrs. Edith Howe, Supt.; Miss Ethel Cole, Assistant Supt.; Mr. Freeborn Bean, Sec. and Treas.; Mr. Robert Hastings, Librarian. Sabbath School will be held at the church every Sunday P. M. at 2:30 o'clock.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Ara Burgess spent Saturday night and Sunday with his mother.

There was a meeting at Mr. Joe Harrington's, Sunday, and quite a number were present.

Chas. Tuell called at J. P. Coolidge's, Sunday.

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Miss Eva Bartlett is working for Mrs. E. L. Brown.

Mr. Robert Rich of Berlin, N. H., was in town, Thursday.

Mrs. Fred Wood of South Paris is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. John Moore left Saturday for his home in Sandy Lake, Pa.

Miss Marian Pratt went to her home in Reading, Mass., Saturday.

Miss Minnie Eagle of Portland was in town a few days last week.

Miss Nellie Whitmore went to her home at Seal Harbor, Saturday.

Mrs. Pierce and little daughter left for their home in Freeport, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Rice of Readfield, Me., are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. Chester Wheeler has gone to Gorham, N. H., where he has employment.

Mr. Ward Rounds of Auburn was a week end guest of his mother, Mrs. Rounds.

Gwendolyn Godwin of Newry was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Skillings last week.

Miss Mary E. Kimball of Stratford, N. H., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. L. D. Brown.

Mrs. French of Portland was a guest of her sister, Mrs. C. K. Fox, a few days last week.

Mr. Eugene Andrews and daughter, Marion, of Norway were in town commencement week.

Miss Ruth Farrington of Locke's Mills attended the graduation exercises, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Guy Kendall of Gorham, N. H., was a guest of Mr. B. E. L. Farwell a few days last week.

Prof. F. E. Hancome and daughter, Kathryn, were at their farm at Mechanic Falls, Monday.

Mr. E. P. Callahan has returned from Newport, Vt., where he has been spending several weeks.

Mr. Earl Farnham and friend, Miss Beryl Millet, of Norway were in town, Friday, to attend the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland West of Errol, N. H., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thurston last week.

Mrs. Fordyce Brooks of Errol, N. H., was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Roscoe Cross, a few days last week.

Mrs. T. B. Burke and daughter, Emma, attended the commencement exercises at Gorham, N. H., last Thursday.

Mr. Albert Clark of Westworth Institute is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark.

Miss Annie Cross, Mrs. Abbie Bean and Miss Annie Hamlin returned Saturday from a motor trip to Montpelier, Vermont.

Mrs. Brown returned to her home in Norway, Tuesday, after spending several weeks with her son, Dr. E. L. Brown and family.

Mr. Percy Farnham of Bowdoin College and friend, Lowry Biggers of St. Louis were guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Tuell last week.

Miss Margaret Herrick returned from Mt. Holyoke College, Monday, to spend the summer vacation with her parents, Judge and Mrs. A. E. Herrick.

The State aid road will be built between the Station and Herman Masson's this year and it is expected that work will be begun this week.

Examinations will be held at Bethel and Locke's Mills, Thursday, June 17, for pupils wishing to enter the Academies and High Schools this fall.

Cheap Paint

The cheapest paint is the one that goes farthest and wears best; there is none in a gallon of it.

What is a quart of milk worth? Do you know?

It is worth the price you pay for it. It is worth the price you pay for it. It is worth the price you pay for it.

It is worth the price you pay for it. It is worth the price you pay for it. It is worth the price you pay for it.

It is worth the price you pay for it. It is worth the price you pay for it. It is worth the price you pay for it.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Fox were in Norway one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jordan were in Berlin, N. H., Sunday.

Mr. E. E. Randall went to Portland, Saturday, to visit relatives.

Mr. Thomas Talbot attended the Exposition in Portland, Saturday.

Mrs. Ada Myers of New York was calling on friends in town, Monday.

Miss Margaret Ware of York Beach is a guest of Miss Blanche Richardson.

Miss Talbot is spending her vacation with her sister at Kennebago Lake.

Mr. Stanley Wheeler of South Paris was a business visitor in town, Monday.

Mr. Walter Bartlett has purchased the Austin Wheeler place on Chapman street.

Iceland Coffin had the misfortune to break his wrist one day last week while at play.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Barker are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Saunders at Hanover.

Mr. Raymond Penfold of Norway was a guest at Mr. Eugene Martyn's last week.

Miss Ruth Buck of Northfield Seminary was a Sunday guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Hall.

Mr. E. H. Young and Mr. T. B. Goodwin attended the Exposition at Portland last week.

Mrs. Mark Allen and two sons of Bryant's Pond were guests at Mr. I. L. Carver's, Monday.

Miss Mae E. Wiloy returned from Portland, Monday, where she has been spending a few weeks.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Benjamin Kimball, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bean of East Bethel were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Merrill, Thursday.

Miss Maria Pease and Miss Gertrude Briggs of Arlington, Mass., are spending a few weeks in Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cummings of Greenwood attended the graduation exercises, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. John Philbrook is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Brown, at So. Portland.

Miss Ruby Ashby and Mrs. R. B. Tibbets and son, Ashby, left for Caribou, Monday, to visit their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ring and son, Wendall, of West Paris were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendall.

Miss Eva Bean of Colby College was a guest of her brother, Frank Bean, at Dr. R. B. Tibbets' last Thursday.

Miss Ida Packard left for Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday, where she will attend the commencement exercises at Cornell University.

Dr. B. F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Finney and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cowan were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Young last week.

Mrs. Allen came Saturday to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Allen. Mr. Allen accompanied her, returning home Sunday.

Mrs. Harvey Mansfield returned to her home in Jonesport, Me., after spending a few weeks as the guest of Mr. Carver and Mrs. Mansfield.

Mrs. Sanio Caldwell and children of Oxford and Mrs. Perkins of So. Paris were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett, during graduation week.

Mrs. John Hastings of Haverhill, Mass., and Mrs. Fred Dodge of New York accompanied the remains of Mr. John Hastings to Bethel, Monday.

The Sunday excursions to Berlin will start the 20th, and the excursions to Portland on the 27th. Train schedules and rates the same as last year.

On Saturday evening a company of friends called on Harold Chapman to celebrate his birthday which came on Sunday the 13th. The surprise was complete, for he did not associate the presence of so many with his own anniversary or with himself at all, until all were seated to share in his birthday cake. Then a merry party met around the dining table to enjoy the refreshments of ice cream and cake. Later social games were enjoyed, and the party came to an end with a jolly, good night song.

EMBROIDERY GOODS

for your summer fancy work. Some of the latest ideas in Pillow Covers, Doilies, Center Pieces, Laundry Bags, Guest Towels, Tray Cloths, Pillow Cases, Etc.

Persiana, Braids, Fringes, Embroidery Hoops, Etc.

CORSETS

KABO and FLEKO FORM Corsets, the correct shapes. Why not try them? Prices \$1.00, \$1.50 and up.

EDWARD KING,
BETHEL, MAINE



Buy it of
J. B. HAM & CO., Bethel, Maine.

The dormitory will be closed for the summer.

Miss Bernice Smith of Old Town was a guest at Mr. E. L. Arno's last week.

Francis Chandler has gone to Norway to attend the High school graduation.

Miss Doris Moore from North Bethel is visiting her brother, Mr. Ralph Moore.

Mr. Elwin Parlin has returned from the West and is stopping at Mr. N. F. Brown's.

Mr. Harold Chandler is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Chandler.

Oscar and Perry Judkins of Upton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Farwell last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Metcalf and daughter, Theresa, were guests of Mr. Seth Walker, Sunday.

The Foreign Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. Addie Andrews, Thursday afternoon, June 17.

The W. C. T. U. was postponed until Tuesday, June 22, when it will meet with Mrs. A. M. Clark.

Mr. Lee Vail from North Newry spent the week end at Mr. Howard Coburn's on Paradise road.

Mrs. E. L. Arno, who has been spending several weeks with her sister at Auburn, has returned home.

Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Wight attended the Maine Medical meeting and banquet at Poland Springs last week.

Mr. Clyde Lowe and Marjorie Staples of Bryant's Pond were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole last week.

Judge A. E. Herrick, E. C. Park, Esq., and H. H. Hastings, Esq., attended Probate Court at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Children's Sunday will be observed in the Universalist Church next Sunday with a sermon for the occasion, and the baptism of children.

A troop of Boy Scouts from Gorham, N. H., with their Scout Master, Rev. G. L. Pressey, were in the village, Tuesday, on their way to Bryant's Pond where they will spend a week in camp.

Miss Florence E. Carter, who returned home from her school year at Morgantown, N. C. last week, left Monday morning for a few weeks' visit with her former pupil, Miss Catherine Seaton and her parents at their home in Greenwich, Conn.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Wiley and daughter, Olive, returned to their home in Bar Mills, Monday. Miss Doris Frost accompanied them for a short visit.

Mrs. Everett and daughter, Mrs. D. T. Durell, went to Norway, Wednesday, to attend the wedding reception of Mrs. Everett's brother, Mr. Theodore Frost.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Springer went to Farmington, Wednesday, to attend the graduation exercises of their daughter, Miss Florence Springer, at Farmington Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chandler of Auburn came to Bethel, Saturday, and spent Sunday with their daughter, Marjorie, who has been spending a few weeks with her grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Emery and daughter, Helene and Mr. Keinear of Mexico and Miss Hilda Chandler, who has been visiting Mrs. Emery, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chandler, Sunday.

Rev. J. H. Little was at Grafton, June 10 to officiate at the wedding of Harry Clayton Coolidge of Upton and Ruth Eliza Canning of Grafton. Both were former students at Gould's Academy.

Thomas Henry Tracy and Maude Myrtle Flint, both of Magalloway Plantation, were at the residence of Rev. Mr. Little last Saturday evening and were united in marriage using the double ring service.

Lester Tibbets has bought him an auto.

Mrs. Curtis Abbott received a visit from her brother, Guy Coffin, of Mechanic Falls, Sunday.

Mrs. Roy Brown and two children of Berlin, N. H., visited with her husband's sister, Mrs. Ralph King, last week.

Mrs. A. B. Stowell, Misses Hilda Hoffman, Ruth Farrington and Janis Jeffards attended the graduation exercises at Bethel, Thursday.

Mrs. Joseph Oliver of Bethel was a guest at Will Bean's, Sunday.

Mrs. H. F. Maxim and two daughters are visiting her parents, James Chadbourne and wife, at North Bridgton.

H. N. Bragdon of South Paris was here Friday night with his moving pictures. Everyone reported a good show.

Mrs. C. B. Bartlett attended the Universalist Convention at Auburn last week.

All deeds are doubled with an evil word.

To study the world is better than to shun it.

WE PRINT BUTTER PAPER

Regulation size with name and address of maker and net weight, in accordance with Federal Law, for

\$2.50 per 1000 Sheets

By Parcel Post 15 Cents additional

We Furnish the Paper.

The Citizen Office

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T E D

Woman who would like
a beautiful pair of
For particulars ad-
dres Co., Inc., Lynn,
to red tape to this offer.

Merchants

COUNTRY

PRODUCTS.

O WOMEN

ical, cleansing and
all antiseptics is

time

Septic Powder to
water as needed.
Disinfects for douches,
inflammation or
throat, and that
has no equal.
Lynette E. Plinkham
recommended Paxtino
correspondence with
its superiority.
been cured say
"light in gold." At
Co., Boston, Mass.

Chicken-killsers.
Factor should use
the product will be
on chickens be-
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chickens will not
be used in ac-
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Your Shoes
the antiseptic pow-
-ing, tender, nec-
es the sting of
Over 100,000 pack-
the German and
front. Sold ev-
FREE. Address,
Roy, N. Y. Adv.

HILL.
from Shelburne,
Monday and called
sister, Mrs. N. A.

over attended the
of his grandniece,
er, Gorham High,
"w" with friends in
to are building Mr.
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went to Gorham to
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Grover, last

REWARD.
ay-school teacher
story:

of Valentine Day,
prize of \$5 to the
Sunday-school class
love story. I have
ere, and I am go-
Here it is:
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as a rich toy deal-

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brunkard.

anted the money
he agreed; but
er when he said
become a drunk-
ches."

he found a bag
ing lady married
and wedding, and
d twice." "More-
reward."

Mo. Freeman,
doubt what to do.
ask ourselves what
morrow we had

ORIA

Children.

Always Bought

At All

RUMFORD

The Rumford Girls Band gave a con-
cert in Tuscan Opera House at Dixfield
on Tuesday evening of this week.

Mrs. Lizzie Roberts of Virginia is
visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eaton
at Newry.

Miss Blanche Dewey and brother Al-
mond, have gone to Canada for a
month.

Phil Herbert has sold his trucking
business to Claude Quigley. Mr. Her-
bert has returned to his old job as
team fitter in the International mill.

George Swab has purchased a Reo
the Fifth of J. L. Stephens.

Among the doctors from Rumford
who attended the sixty-third annual
meeting of the Maine Medical Associ-
ation were: Dr. W. T. Rowe and wife,
Dr. J. A. Greene and wife, Mr. E. M.
McCarthy and wife, Dr. J. A. Niles and
wife, Dr. A. L. Stanwood, and Dr. O.
M. Dishes.

Among those from Rumford who at-
tended the Maine Universalist Con-
vention at Auburn last week were: Rev.
William Gaskin, Mrs. Catherine Mc-
Kenzie, Miss Margaret McKenzie,
Mrs. Roscoe Swain, Mrs. J. A. Niles,
Mrs. Clara Jones and Mrs. George
Gates. Mr. Gaskin made the report on
the Y. P. C. U. at Thursday's business
session, and Miss McKenzie made the
report on the P. O. Mission.

Mrs. Fred Ross, Jr., and two chil-
dren, Robert and Corinne, have gone
to Quebec to spend the summer with
Mr. Ross' parents, Fred Ross, Sr. and
wife, who formerly resided in Rum-
ford.

W. B. Hayes of Washington, D. C.,
superintendent of construction for the
United States, was in town last week
on business connected with the pro-
posed postoffice building. An exami-
nation of the soil taken from the pits
which have been dug, did not furnish
Mr. Hayes the information as to what
kind of a foundation should be con-
structed, and he ordered the contractor,
Mr. John McGregor, to have other pits
dug. The samples of soil from the
several pits are put in cans and taken
to the supervising architect's office in
Washington. Mr. Hayes came here
from Bangor, where a post office build-
ing is being completed.

J. Abner Patterson, who for the past
four years has been employed in Seat-
tle, Wash., has returned to Rumford,
and accepted a position in Israelson's
Clothing Store.

The Public Utilities Commission has
rendered its verdict concerning the
death of Fred Cote at the Lincoln av-
enue crossing of the M. C. R. R. The
report, under date of June 7, states
that the death was entirely due to
Cote's going upon the crossing without
taking reasonable pains to ascertain
whether a train was approaching.

The Direct Importing Co. will soon
move into one half of the Grace W.
Mills Co. store.

The many friends of Mrs. Hemlin-
way will be sorry to learn that she is
sick at her home on Congress street.
Dr. Sturtevant of Dixfield is attending
her.

Rumford is to have a new industry,
a magnesium manufactory. Robert M.
Keeney, who came here from Oregon,
is the manager of the concern, which
has its head office in New York City.
The plant is to be located on the site
of the old planing mill of Foster and
Dulley on Railroad street near the
round house. Work was begun on it
last week. The building will be a sub-
stantial one of brick and steel. The
H. P. Cummings Construction Co. of
Boston and Ware, Mass., have the con-
tract.

The many friends in town of Mrs.
Winifred Staples Smith will be sorry
to learn of the painful accident which
befell her at Hotel Stanley, Dixfield,
last week. It seems that as Mrs. Smith
was descending the stairs she tripped
and fell, breaking the bones of her leg
near the ankle. The fracture was re-
duced by Dr. Sturtevant of Dixfield,
who was immediately called. A speedy
recovery is hoped for.

The graduating exercises of the Rum-
ford High school took place on Thurs-
day evening of last week in the Majes-
tic Theatre. For the first time in the
history of the school, the class, to the
number of fourteen, graduated in cap
and gown, and no flowers were allowed.
The exercises were very interesting,
each one doing their part exceptionally

HELPS HEADACHE

A Sure Remedy

You think with your head, but you
work with your stomach. You feed
your stomach, but your stomach feeds
your brain, blood and muscle with the
food which it must first digest. When
the stomach goes wrong, the head goes
wrong. When you get a sick headache,
help your stomach with "L. F." At-
wood's Medicine, and your head will
soon clear and stop aching. Here is
one of many letters to prove it:

"My husband is taking the 'L. F.' Atwood's
Medicine now for dyspepsia and it is helping
him. We do not feel that we can get along
without it. I have taken it for headache and
it has cured me entirely."

Mrs. Anna C. Leach,
R. F. D. No. 40, Box 34.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest
store, or write today for a free sample.

FREE—You take some "L. F." and you
will know how it helps you. We send you a
sample of our outside yellow wrapper free of charge,
together with your opinion of our Medicine.

"L. F." MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.

CONVINCING

TESTIMONY

Given By Many Bethel People

Experience told by Bethel people—
Those who have had weak kidneys—
Who used Doan's Kidney Pills—
Who found the remedy effective—
Such statements prove merit.

You might doubt an utter stranger.
You must believe Bethel people.
Here's Bethel proof. Verify it.
Read. Investigate. Be convinced.
You'll find why Bethel folks believe
in Doan's.

William Gunther, River Road, R. F.
D., Bethel, says: "I am a strong be-
liever in Doan's Kidney Pills. I used
them for pain over my kidneys and
they gave me prompt relief. I was rid
of other symptoms of kidney complaint
and my health improved. I publicly
recommended Doan's Kidney Pills some
time ago and at this time, I gladly con-
firm what I then said.

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mr. Gunther had. Foster-Milburn Co.,
Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

well. The program was as follows:
Salutatory, Esther Alice Brown.
Class Essay, "Our Trip to Washing-
ton," Viola Frances Rawley.
Music, High School Orchestra.
Class Oration, "Arbitration vs. War,"
H. Chester Nelson.

Presentation of Gifts,
Yvonne Dello Sullivan.
Mary M. Beals.
Class History, Marion Eva Niles.
Vocal Solo, Dorothy Linnell.
Class Will, Addie Lora Taylor.
Address to Undergraduates,
James Henry McNeill.

Class Prophecy, Ida Geraldine Orino.
Judith Bellevue.
Vaudeictory, Ruth L. Peabody.
Music was by the High School Orches-
tra.

Work has been begun by a crew of
men on the foundation excavations for
the large addition to the Stephens
High school, an appropriation for which
was made at the March town meeting.
The addition is to be built on the north
side of the building, next to the grove
of trees, and will be a great improve-
ment in school facilities. The contract
has been let to James H. Kerr and
Stephen R. Pennell, both of Rumford.

On Sunday afternoon between six
and seven o'clock, five men in a Buick
car coming down on the Mexico side
of the Swift River road suddenly
struck a piece of sandy road about a
mile and a half this side of Frye Sta-
tion, which caused their car to skid
and turn turtle once and a half over
again, throwing the men with great
force down a small embankment about
ten feet high into Swift River. Dr.
E. A. Sheehy and Father Barry hap-
pening along the road about that time
were hailed for help. Three of the men
were slightly hurt, but an oldish man by
the name of Quinby and his son from
New Hampshire were quite seriously
injured. Finally by the aid of other
passers by Dr. Sheehy and Father
Barry succeeded in getting the men
from the river to the nearest farm
house, where they telephoned for Dr.
Hanson. The older man was taken to
Dr. McCarthy's Hospital where it was
found that he was hurt internally and
he died on Monday. The younger man
was improving at last accounts. Seem-
s three of the men were a Mr. Quinby
of New Hampshire and his two sons,
guests of Mr. Quinby of Roxbury road,
Mexico. They had all been on a fish-
ing trip, and were just returning when
the accident happened.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus E. Grover and
Mr. and Mrs. Fanning J. Barbank of
Portland were the week end guests of
their sister, Miss Mabel Chase, and
their cousin, Mrs. George A. Hutchins.

Miss Bibiana Gauthier is at home
from the convent in Waterville for the
summer vacation. She is with her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gauthier.
Miss Lena Felt has been spending
the past week in Boston and vicinity.
Charles Emont, Edmund Sutton, Er-
nest Orino, Fred Furbish, and Pete Me-
tevier were arrested last Thursday
morning, charged with throwing stones
at John Dunley, who works for the B.
P. Power Co. at the head gates. The
boys, it is said, went to Orino's fruit
store early in the evening and loaded
themselves with rotten oranges and ba-
nanas, and started on the war path.
They made the rounds of River street
and pelted every Polander they could
find with the rotten fruit. When their
supply had been exhausted, they used
stones as missiles. At about mid night,
according to Mr. Dunley, the boys met
him near the site of the proposed Post
Office building on Congress street and
three stones at him. The boys were
arrested before Judge McCarthy on
Friday morning and pleaded not guilty.
They were bound over to the October
term of court.

Mr. Brazier, who for the past eight
or nine months has been working for
the American Express in Rumford, left
on Saturday last to take charge of a
summer office for the company at

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mann and H. R.
Tuell took an auto trip to Portland,
Saturday.

Ten members of Onward Rebekah
Lodge attended the district meeting at
South Paris, Friday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler were among
the physicians and their wives who
were entertained at Poland Springs
last week.

The choir of the Universalist Church
were giving a reception at Good Will
Hall, Monday evening. Not all who
have sang during the year were able
to be present, but those in the receiv-
ing line were: Miss Lane, Miss Wall,
Miss Burnham, Miss Parker, Miss
Chandler, Mrs. Stetson. Light refresh-
ments were served and a social hour
was enjoyed after the evening's pro-
gram, which consisted of vocal and
piano solos by Alice Barker; vocal
solo and reading, Mrs. Wood, and music
on the Victrola.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Fickett, George
and Harold Fickett and Miss Pressy
of Rumford Falls were guests of Mr.
and Mrs. Henry Perkins, Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mann and Persis,
Mrs. Emma W. Mann, Mr. and Mrs.
Lewis M. Mann and Mr. and Mrs. E. J.
Mann attended the Kneeland-Mann
wedding at Norway, Tuesday.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Mrs. Amelia Grover spent a few days
with relatives in this place, recently.
Mr. George Spinney is spending the
week with his children in this place.

A large number from this place at-
tended the circus, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nowlin and two
little daughters have gone to Marl-
boro to visit Mrs. Nowlin's parents
for two weeks.

Mr. Hall, who represents the G. P.
& A. Tea Co., was in town, Monday.
Mr. Hall is carrying a large line of
canned goods and groceries and fruit
of all kinds.

Will Powers is working for B. M.
Williamson.
Joe Spinney is working for Albert
Eames.

J. O. Douglass was in town the last
of the week.
Mrs. Dr. Kittredge and Miss Mary
Douglass are staying at the Locke
house for a few days.

H. M. Kendall has purchased a new
hay press and is pressing hay for Eli
Stearns on Bear River.

R. L. Melcher of Rumford was in
town, Sunday.
Mike Gill was in this place on busi-
ness, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spinney and
Mrs. James Reynolds and son, Roger,
spent Sunday at Roxbury Pond with
friends from Rumford.

Alfred and Herbert Long spent Sat-
urday and Sunday in Lewiston.
James Reynolds has taken Mike
Gill's poplar to peel on the Thomas lot.

J. A. Spinney and H. R. Bailey are
working for R. L. Foster in Ketchum.
Mrs. H. M. Kendall attended the
graduation of her niece, Miss Gertrude
Grover, in Gorham, Me., last Friday.

CONSTIPATION CAUSES

MOST ILLS

Accumulated waste in your thirty
feet of bowels causes absorption of
poisons, tends to produce fevers, upsets
digestion. You belch gas, feel stuffy,
irritable, almost cranky. It isn't you
—it's your condition. Eliminate this
poisonous waste by taking one or two
Dr. King's New Life Pills to-night.
Enjoy a full, free bowel movement in
the morning—you feel so grateful, get
an original bottle, containing 30 pills,
from your Druggist to-day for 25c.
Advertisement.

Northeast Harbor.

Mrs. Edith Neal and daughter, Har-
riette, left on Tuesday morning of this
week for a month's outing at Little
Beech Island.

Mrs. B. Gould McIntire and two chil-
dren are expected on Saturday of this
week from Georgetown, S. C., to spend
the summer with Mrs. McIntire's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Osgeard, of
Franklin street.

Miss Clara Thibodeau, who has been
head milliner for Mrs. O. A. Pettengill
this past season, left on Monday morn-
ing of this week for her home in Old
Town.



ANDOVER

Mrs. Laura Moody was the week end
guest of her parents, Warren Marston
and wife.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congrega-
tional Church met Wednesday with Mrs.
Edward Pratt, Sr.

The Hamilton Picture Co. were in
town for three evenings the first of the
week with moving pictures.

Miss Helen Akers has returned from
her school at Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hanson and
daughter who have been visiting at
Y. A. Thurston's, returned to their
home in Rumford, Monday.

Rev. J. A. Waterworth will occupy
the pulpit at the Congregational
church, Sunday morning.

The baccalaureate sermon before the
graduating class of the Andover High
school was preached at the Congrega-
tional Church, Sunday morning by Rev.
Geo. Graham, and there was a large
attendance of citizens and members of
the school besides the class.

Walter Marston has a new Reo tour-
ing car.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Marston and
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Marston will at-
tend the G. A. R. Encampment at
Peak's Island next week.

Mrs. Elery Merrill and children
from Rumford Point are spending the
week with her parents, Lucien Akers
and wife.

Edward Stuart and friend from Can-
ada are in town for a few days.
Mrs. Bessie Chase and son have gone
to Canon, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and daugh-
ter, Evelyn, attended the conference of
Congregational Churches at South Par-
is last week.

Robert Thurlow, who has been visit-
ing his father, Lyman Thurlow, at Cor-
nish, returned home, Monday.
Mrs. Hollis Ellingwood and children
have gone to the Upper Dam, where
Mr. Ellingwood has work for the sum-
mer.

Y. A. Thurston, wife and son, Ced-
ric, and Irving Hanson and wife were
guests at Pearl Flint's, North Newry,
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thomas and chil-
dren returned Sunday from C. Pond,
where they had spent a few days in
camp.

Elery Merrill from Rumford Point
was at Lucien Akers', Saturday and
Sunday.

Mrs. Pauline Blanchard from West-
on, Mass., is at her summer home.
Mrs. Charles Ripley and daughter,
Doris, from Biddeford are in town
for the summer at their cottage.

Geg. French of Nashua, N. H., has
been a recent guest at John French's.
Mrs. Helen Eastman, who has been
the guest of her sister, Mrs. Walter
Marston, has returned to her home in
Canton.

WEST BETHEL.

Mrs. Sadie Vashaw spent the week
end in Gorham, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thurston are in
Portland for a few days as the mill
has shut down for a week.

Miss Doris Ordway, Libbie Good-
ridge, Bena Sweet and Dorothy Reid
attended Conley's Academy graduation
last Thursday at Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen were up
from Bethel, Monday, in their new
auto.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Morrill and Mr.
and Mrs. N. M. Scribner were in Nor-
way, Saturday, in Mr. Morrill's new
auto.

The home farm in Mason known as
the Nathan Mills farm has been sold
to Mr. and Mrs. Young from Charles-
town, Mass.

Llewellyn Grover was visited by his
nephew, Mr. Lapham, from New Hamp-
shire, Sunday.

C. A. Tyler and family visited with
Mr. and Mrs. Almon Tyler at Cobble-
stone farm, Monday.

The West Bethel school, taught by
Miss Emily Burke, closes Friday with
an entertainment in the evening at the
Orange Hall. Admission ten cents.
Doors open at seven to begin at eight.

Mrs. Nellie Bennett and Mrs. Maggie
Lowell have been papering for Mrs.
Nettie Mason.

Mrs. Dorothy Martin is helping W.
J. Douglass in his store.
W. D. Mills went to Portland, Tues-
day.

S. S. Bennett and wife with Miss
Mabel Scribner from Gorham, N. H.,
called at T. W. Vashaw's, Sunday.

Mr. Dana Morrill and family are
having much enjoyment with their new
Reo car.

Miss Doris Ordway sang a solo, and
Mr. Frank Brown and his daughter
sang a duet, in the Sunday services of
the Union Church.

MAINE A. A. DETOUR.

The Boston post road between Port-
land and Dunstan, Scarborough, has been
closed for through automobile travel.
Local traffic is to be handled by means
of short detours around the work in
progress. To accommodate all through
travel, the Maine Automobile Associa-
tion has erected signs along the so-
called Payne road, or original Boston
post-road into Stroudwater, and thence
over Congress street into Portland.

One large sign has been erected at the
fork just east of the Wayland House
at Dunstan where the Payne road be-
gins, and every intersecting road be-
tween that point and Portland has been
plainly marked by the Association so
that tourists can make no mistake. All
traffic into Portland will enter over
Congress street instead of over
Vaughan's Bridge, the old way.

The new detour will be in operation
the entire summer and has been com-
pletely rebuilt by the cities of Portland
and South Portland and the town of
Scarboro, in order to accommodate the
travel. It is now in far better shape
than was the present post-road and will
be kept so throughout the summer. The
distances into Portland by the Payne
road is no greater than by the regular
way. The regular Boston road is now
being reconstructed by the Maine State
Highway Commission and by early fall
will be one of the finest cement roads
in New England. The distance to be
built is about nine miles.

DRAINAGE.

George E. Simmons, Professor of
Agronomy, Farmers' Week Course.

A. When to drain. Land drainage
is the removal of the surplus water
from the soil and the surface of the
soil with sufficient rapidity and efficien-
cy to fit the land for the successful
production of useful crops. This sur-
plus water may be from periodic ex-
cessive rainfall, from seepage of water
from higher land, or from springs.

The indications of need for drain-
age are the growth of plants known as
water loving plants, wet conditions of
land in early summer, absence of use-
ful field plants, and the condition of
sourness in the soil.

B. Effect of drainage. The effect
upon the land following the application
of a thorough system is quite apparent
in the results that follow. Surplus wa-
ter thus preventing evaporation from
the surface. Evaporation from the sur-
face counteracts the effect of the sun's
rays in warming up the soil, the result
being that the needs in the soil will
not have sufficient heat to germinate
early in the season and that plants in
the ground will not start to grow until
the growing season is far along.

Surplus water also fills the pore space
in the soil thus cutting off the supply
of air to the roots. Drainage removes
this surplus allowing the needed air to
get to the roots and to the organisms
in the soil. The freezing of the soil
from the acid laden stagnant water
improves the sanitary condition of the
soil and allows the growth of plants
that are affected in a detrimental way
by acid soil.

C. Kinds and Relative Efficiency of
Drains. The first classification of drains
would be: Surface and underground
drains. Surface drains are usually
more easily constructed and will take
care of a greater volume of water at
the least first cost; but while the first
cost is less the cost of maintenance is
greater than the better forms of under-
ground drains.

Weeds usually grow along the open
ditch and the space left without being
planted is wasted and besides the slope
of the fields causes an undue loss of
time in cultivating the fields in small
irregular areas.

Underground drains are subdivided
according to the material used to con-
duct the water away through the ditch-
es. Three poles laid so as to leave an
open space between them and buried
beneath the surface have been used for
temporary drains.

Stones thrown loosely into a ditch or
laid so as to form an open conduit a
few inches across, after being covered,
form a more permanent and more effi-
cient drain. The best underground drain-
age material when all things are con-
sidered is the land tile. Land tiles are
hard burned clay tubes ordinarily one
foot in length varying in diameter from
1 to 24 inches. The most common tiles
used on the farm are from 4 to 8 inches
in diameter. The water enters at the
joints between the tiles and is carried
along by gravity. The fall may vary
from one inch to any number of inches
in one hundred feet. Six inches in one
hundred feet carries away the water
very nicely.

The depth of the drain tile is import-
ant. It need not be below frost line if
it has sufficient fall because water from
the soil above is caught by freezing
thus shutting off the supply of water
before the water in the drain becomes
frozen. The water is in this way al-
lowed to drain away leaving the tile
clear. It should be below reach of the
plow and under ordinary soil conditions
two and one-half feet deep is desir-
able. Under ordinary conditions a four
inch tile for laterals and from six to
eight inches for mains should serve the
purpose. Four inch tiles sell for O. B.
Brewer, Me., at about twenty five dol-

HAYING

It will soon be time to think
about it.

LET US QUOTE YOU ON

MOWERS,
RAKES,
TEDDERS,
SMALL HAND TOOLS
AND
REPAIRS
(ALL KINDS)

KENDALL &
WHITNEY,
PORTLAND, ME.

Summer
Homes
Wanted

NEW ENGLAND'S summer vis-
itors from all over the country
are again seeking the pleasant
spots. They are looking for the
well-managed hotels and the pleas-
antly located boarding places and
farms where paying guests are re-
ceived.

Every spring these people turn
to the advertising columns of the
Boston Evening Transcript, where
announcements of the best summer
places are published.

Though many families prefer to
lease farms, houses

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As a result of experiments growing of sugar beets, been carried on on the island at an altitude of 2,000 feet found that the beets produced were larger than those grown in many, but their sugar content was considerably larger, with the average the yield per acre would be nearly three times that which is customary in the other countries. It is likely that the conditions for beet culture would be very favorable in the Philippines.



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A piece of zinc thrown on a bright fire will clean the soot out of stove-pipe and chimney.

The hens relish green food of some sort and will amply repay you for the trouble of chopping up cabbage, potato peels, turnips, etc.

Hens have to have a rest spell some time during the year, from which it follows that if they lay heavily during the spring and summer they are likely to take a layoff during the winter.

A pail or tub of water placed in the cellar will serve as a protection to the vegetables on cold nights, as the water, being more susceptible to cold than anything else, will be the first to freeze.

The value of the farm crops raised in the United States in the year just closed reached the huge total of \$3,187,000,000, an amount far in excess of the value of the crops for any previous year.

The corn crop for the past year broke all previous records for both total yield and value of crop. The number of bushels produced was 3,180,000,000, while the value of the crop is estimated at \$1,759,000,000.

The Christmas cactus gives a profusion of bright colored and attractive bloom at a time of year when the common house plants are usually taking a rest and before the bulbs have come into bloom to any extent.

If the strawberry bed has not been given a coating of straw or cinders, the job should be attended to at once, for serious damage is likely to result in the coming weeks if it is left exposed to the thawing and freezing of the midwinter days.

Don't for the sake of the dollar or two that his work may mean encourage the boy to stay out of school. He will need all the education he can get and then some. School days come but once, and he should be encouraged to make the most of them.

The very open winter season preceding Christmas week was of inestimable value to the farmers who were late in getting their cornshucking out of the way and to the stock, which ranged the fields and pastures and required little additional feed and care.

Fasten a piece of beef suet out in the tree near the house for the nut-hatches, chickadees and other brave little feathered friends that remain in the north after the robin, meadow lark and thrush have departed for their warmer haunts in the south.

A lady friend is worrying quite a bit about her increase in weight. She is now plump and weighs 150 pounds. This good woman does not need to worry or take any anti-fat dope. All she needs do is to cut out the soup and pastry courses and she will be saved from the humiliation which she fears.

It is claimed for the Indian Runner ducks that they lay more eggs in a year than the Leghorns, while young ducklings grow four times as fast as young chickens. Another point that might be mentioned in favor of the ducks is that they are not as subject to disease as chickens, nor are they bothered with lice and mites.

If the national and international egg laying contests that have been and are being conducted accomplish nothing else they will be well worth while, because they are bound to attract attention to the hen that delivers the record-laying egg basket—rather than to the high scoring fowls of the poultry shows, many of which look like, but all too often neither "toll nor spin."

A very proper notion of the importance of the dairy cow as a factor in the production of national wealth is to be had from Secretary Wilson's annual report, recently issued. This shows that the combined value of dairy products for the year 1912 was \$200,000,000, an amount which exceeds the value of the cotton lint and is nearly equal to the combined value of both lint and seed.

As a result of experiments in the growing of sugar beets which have been carried on on the island of Java at an altitude of 2,000 feet it has been found that the beets produced are not only larger than those grown in Java, but their sugar content is considerably larger, with the result that on the average the yield of sugar per acre would be nearly two and a half times that which is customary in other countries. It is likely that the conditions for beet culture would be equally favorable in the Philippines.

A BOY AND AN ACRE OF CORN.

A wide awake boy twelve years of age, Harvey Jordan, who lives nine miles from Shelby, in Shelby county, Mo., on rural route No. 3, won first prize of \$200 in gold in the boys' corn growing contest which was conducted last season by the Kansas City Star. The yield on this prize was ninety-six bushels and thirty-five pounds. But the yield was not the only determining factor in the awarding of the prize. The other considerations were the practicability of the methods employed and the boy's own story of how he grew the corn. The variety of corn grown was pure bred Reid's yellow dent, the seed having been saved the fall previous before there were any heavy freezes, stored in a dry attic and carefully tested before planting. The land on which this corn was grown was a bottom pasture land—a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The corn was checked in with a two row planter on May 18, the hills being forty-two inches apart each way. On May 25 and 29 the corn was harrowed lightly and on June 8 cultivated about three inches deep. On June 11 and 20 the corn was also cultivated, and on June 29 it was cultivated lightly the last time with a disk cultivator. On July 10 and 25, owing to a severe drought, the land hitched a single horse to an old planter wheel and dragged between rows with it. With the corn yield of the state of Missouri but 81.0 bushels per acre, the showing made is an admirable one. Besides the prize of \$200, Harvey has saved thirty bushels of seed corn, which should be worth \$2 per bushel. The remaining sixty-six and a half bushels are worth \$28.60 at 40 cents per bushel, making the boy's income from this acre \$288.60. He plans to use this money to pay his expenses at the State Agricultural college, and it is fair to assume that he will give an account of himself there.

MUSHROOM GROWING.

If any of our readers should chance to get inoculated with the mushroom growing microbe it would be a good idea for them to find out all about the business they can before going into it on a big scale. There are a good many risks and chances connected with it, while the returns even under the most favorable conditions are but little more than in the growing of the common garden crops. Especially should one beware of flaming advertisements telling of enormous profits to be made, coupled with offers to sell the spawn for starting the beds at exorbitant prices. This is nothing but sucker bait, and one should give such firms a wide berth. If you should want to start in the business on a modest scale write to the agricultural department at Washington or to your own experiment station for the address of reliable firms from which the spawn can be got. The government bulletin on mushroom growing may also be had for the asking.

WILL ENCOURAGE FRUIT GROWING.

The province of Vera Cruz, Mexico, proposes to encourage fruit culture by offering big cash prizes. Prizes of from \$100 to \$1,000 are to be awarded to those fruit growers who shall plant and first bring to market crops from trees devoted to the raising of oranges, mangoes and pineapples. These orchards must have from 1,000 to 10,000 trees and from 10,000 to 100,000 pineapples. All those engaging in fruit culture under the conditions named are to be exempt from land taxes for a period of ten years and are to have the benefit of a refund in freight charges equal to 10 per cent for a similar period on all fruits which they ship to market. This is encouragement of a very definite kind, and under it the fruit raising business ought to prosper.

CHURNING HINTS.

Cream from cows far advanced in their periods of lactation often churns hard. This difficulty may be reduced considerably if care is taken to see that each batch of cream is cooled and then carefully mixed with the rest of the cream on being added to it. Cream of the night before and of the morning of the day of the churning should not be included in the churning. A further aid will be found to be the addition to the cream the day before it is churned of a half a cupful of sour or butter milk for each two and a half gallons of cream. This serves as a starter and tends to produce an even ripening. A thermometer suitable for the purpose should be at hand, and the cream should show a temperature of from 53 to 60 degrees F. when ready to churn.

SHOULD MAKE A DISTINCTION.

It is not only due to the poultry keeper who produces eggs in winter at heavy cost, but also to the consumer, that there should be a distinction recognized by law between strictly fresh eggs and the storage brand that are thrown on the market at advanced prices during the winter months and often palmed off for fresh. If the law provided that only strictly fresh eggs could be sold as such both the producer and the consumer would be safeguarded, the former receiving a price that would be commensurate with the cost of production, while the latter for the sake of getting strictly fresh eggs would be willing to pay the extra price. A good many states have passed laws covering this matter of fresh and storage eggs. Others ought to do so.

J. E. Trigg

OUR BIG JUNK HEAP.

Vast Amount of Metal Recovered Annually From Waste and Scrap.

The value of the "secondary metals," exclusive of gold, silver, platinum and iron, recovered in the United States in 1913 was \$72,845,000, according to J. P. Dunlop of the United States geological survey. Even this large figure is a decrease compared with 1912, when the value was \$77,390,000.

The term "secondary" is applied to metals recovered from scrap metal—waste, shavings, drosses, etc.—as distinguished from "primary metals," which are derived from ore, but without implication that the secondary metals are of inferior quality. The survey figures reveal in a partial way the vast extent of the waste material industry, which yearly becomes greater and better organized. The value of old iron and steel reused exceeds that of remelted brass, and the value of old rubber and paper stock amounts to many millions of dollars.

For a few purposes requiring especial purity of material it is necessary to employ primary or virgin pig metal, but as a general rule secondary metals can be used in whole or in part, and most foundries use them. Over 90 per cent of the refining and smelting of drosses and scrap metals in the United States is confined to the territory east of St. Louis and north of the Ohio river.

The amount of secondary copper (including that in brass) recovered in 1913 was 136,500 tons, being over 22 per cent of the primary copper smelted from domestic ores during the year.

The secondary lead recovered amounted to 72,834 tons, equal to nearly 17 per cent of the refined lead produced from domestic ores.

The output of secondary zinc was 79,570 tons, equal to 22 per cent of the production of primary zinc.

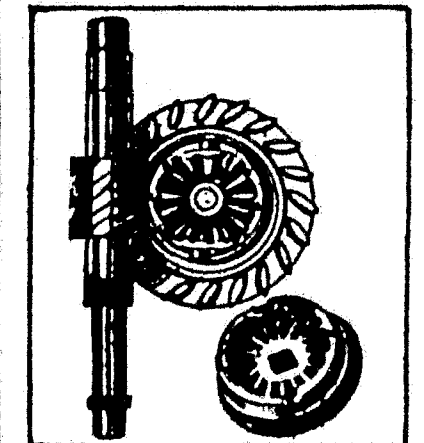
The recovery of secondary tin is of especial importance, for practically no domestic tin ore was smelted in the United States, and the secondary tin recovered in 1913 (14,178 tons, valued at \$12,567,370) was more than 27 per cent of the tin imported during the year.

In aluminum the recoveries in 1913 amounted to 2,054 tons, valued at \$2,100,480.

NEW TYPE OF WORM GEAR.

Device for Automobiles That Increases Power and Lessens Wear.

By placing the teeth of a worm gear on the side of the wheel instead of on the outer edge, a French inventor has produced a new type of driving gear for automobiles. Only the center tooth is fully meshed in the ordinary type of worm gear, while



with the new gear the teeth are so shaped that each is in full mesh as long as it engages the worm, a feature that increases the power and adds to the life of the apparatus.

With the ordinary type the worm must be set either above or below the axle casing and the engine must therefore be set high or inclined in order to obtain a straight line drive. This is overcome in the new gear, as the worm may be set as close to the axle as may be necessary.

Instrument For Measuring Earthwork.

Measurement of earthwork in railroad fills and cuts constitutes a large part of the field work in the federal valuation of railroads. The work involves innumerable cross sections, and the importance of any special means of expediting the work or minimizing the computations is apparent. An instrument has been devised which entirely eliminates the need for trigonometric tables in the field work and reduces the calculations to simple multiplications and additions. The instrument is striped of all attachments not needed for this work alone and is designed to permit the most rapid use.—Engineering Record.

New Type of Light Dome.

A dome made of china and designed by manufacturers of art ware and decorative dinner sets for use with electric lamps is now being placed on the market. The dome is made of opaque china, a high grade clay being used in its manufacture. The body of the dome is snowy white, and the surface, both interior and exterior, is provided with a velvety glaze. Domes of this type can be embellished with a variety of decorative colors, and as the colors are burned in the china, the decorations do not deteriorate or become tarnished.—Electrical World.

Protecting Polished Steel Surfaces. A coating that will protect hardware and machinery from rusting may be made as follows: Mix well four ounces of dammar varnish with a half gallon of turpentine and dip the articles into it or apply as a wash. A thin coat of this colorless varnish will not show on the polished surfaces of tools, but will protect the surfaces indefinitely, unless scratched.

WINTER INJURY TO THE APPLE TREES AND WHAT TO BE DONE.

Evidence that More or Less Winter-killing Occurred in Maine Apple Orchards in the Winter of 1914-15. Recommendations from the Maine Experiment Station.

The following has just been issued by Director Charles D. Woods of the Maine Agricultural Experiment station:

On account of the somewhat abnormal weather conditions which prevailed during a considerable part of the past winter, the plant pathologist of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station was at that time apprehensive of winter injury to apple trees. Recent events would indicate that these fears were not entirely groundless.

Contrary to a somewhat prevalent notion, winter-injury is fully as likely to take place in a mild winter as in a severe one. Unseasonably mild, thawing weather causing the sap to start, particularly if followed rather suddenly by the normal low temperatures for the time of year, frequently results in much greater damage than that which comes from excessively low temperatures. Periods of weather of the first class were quite frequent during the past winter in Maine. Also over a good part of the orchard belt the ground was either bare or only lightly covered with snow throughout the winter months. This condition of affairs undoubtedly led to considerable root injury, particularly in the heavier and more poorly drained soils.

Some evidence of winter injury has begun to appear this spring, although it is yet too early to state definitely how general and widespread it is. At Highmore Farm a few of a lot of young Baldwin trees set last year in well drained soil are apparently dead this spring. These trees were very thrifty and free from disease last season. Also a certain amount of winter killing took place in the case of trees grown in the nursery. While it is too early to state conclusively it is thought that some of the older Baldwin trees have suffered somewhat. No evidence of winter injury has as yet been observed on the Ben Davis trees on this farm. Specimens showing the same trouble are also coming to the Station from other sources.

While the characteristics of winter injury are more or less varied they are sufficiently well marked so that the average observer should be able to recognize them as they occur in this State. The history of the case is a very important factor in determining the cause. In Maine if a tree or a lot of trees are reasonably free from borers, canker and other similar insect and fungous troubles, if they appear fairly vigorous and healthy one season but begin to show marked signs of disease and death early in the following summer, the evidence is presumptive that the weather conditions of the previous winter are intimately associated with the cause of the trouble. There is only one parasitic disease of the apple—fire blight—which works so rapidly that its effects might be and have been at times confused with winter injury. As far as known typical cases of fire blight of the apple resulting in a large amount of injury to trees in a single season, such as occur in the other states farther west, have never been found in Maine.

In the case of young trees showing winter injury the whole plant may be dead in the spring and put forth no leaves whatever. A very common manifestation of the injury to older trees, and one which is often confusing to an observer unfamiliar with it, is the apparent onset of the trouble after growth has started in the spring. In such cases the leaves surrounding the fruit bud clusters open and start to grow as usual and the flowers apparently open normally. As a rule the leaves do not grow so rapidly on the injured parts as those on unaffected branches. About the time the petals begin to fall, or sometimes a little after, the most severely affected twigs or small branches wither rapidly and die. In the winter of 1906-7 many large trees of the more susceptible varieties of apples were killed outright. As a general thing injury to the larger branches and trunks is usually confined to the killing of definite areas of bark. Frequently these are located on those parts of the tree which are most exposed to the afternoon sun of winter. The tissues become thawed out, cool rapidly as night comes on and injury results. A similar injury has been produced by pouring warm water—not hot enough to cause injury of itself alone—on the bark of an apple tree trunk on a cold day in winter.

The injured bark on the trunk and larger limbs early begins to dry out, sinks away and later shows a fairly definite to a marked line, or sometimes a crack along its boundary. When cut into it will show a browning, varying in intensity with the time which has elapsed since the injury occurred. Later in the season it dries out entirely and becomes hard. Usually where large areas of bark are affected there is evidence of the invasion and growth of saprophytic fungi during the summer following the occurrence of the injury. A very marked and apparently abnormal form of bark injury was a char-

acteristic of the trouble in certain localities in 1906-7. This was what was known as "crotch injury." In certain orchards the bark in nearly every large crotch would be entirely killed, making wounds which were very difficult to treat. There is some evidence for believing that this same form of injury has occurred to a much less extent during certain other winters.

Some orchardists expect a pathologist to be able to devise methods by which to prevent entirely this difficulty or to at least cure it after it has occurred. A man may take certain precautions to prevent lightning striking his buildings, but it is beyond his power to eliminate this source of danger entirely. Similarly if the lightning sets them on fire, he may, if fortunate and energetic, save some of his property or even prevent the complete destruction of his buildings, but there is no way of repairing the damage except by replacing the destroyed or badly injured parts with new.

Winter injury to fruit trees in one sense belongs to the same category with the lightning stroke. By only planting the varieties which have proven the most hardy for the locality by proper drainage of the soil, by avoiding too late forcing of the trees in the fall and by paying attention to certain other factors, a considerable part of the danger from winter injury sometimes can be eliminated. But no matter how skillful an orchardist may be he cannot always avoid the trouble.

Much can be done to repair the damage and to prevent the after effects which are often more severe than the winter injury itself, but the only way to ever get an entirely sound tree in place of one whose large patches of bark on the trunk, larger limbs and in the crotches have been destroyed is to set a new one. This does not mean, however, that it is not possible frequently to repair a badly injured tree, through the assistance of time and nature, so that it may be preserved for many years of usefulness.

While severe pruning and cutting back immediately following winter injury is not advocated, all dead wood and bark as soon as it can be detected should be removed and cut back to a place somewhat beyond its junction with the healthy tissues. Numerous forms of fungi which normally grow only on dead or decaying wood soon gain entrance to the injured bark on various parts of the tree and to the wood of small limbs. If allowed to grow they gradually work back into the uninjured tissue, killing it, and if left alone lead to the final destruction of the tree. The smaller wounds serve as places for the entrance of the more strictly parasitic fungi, which produce true cankers in the wood and bark, spreading each year until the affected portion of the trunk or branch is girdled and killed.

The Station has always recommended that after the dead tissues were entirely removed that the wounds thus made be disinfected with a solution consisting of one ounce of copper sulphate in a gallon of water and then painted with a pure white lead and oil. From the results of certain experiments recently published by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, it is claimed that no particular advantage is gained by painting the wounds or covering them with wax or other protective material. In fact many of the projective materials applied caused injury and the wounds healed more slowly than where nothing was used. Of the paints, including coal tar, etc., white lead was the more satisfactory. Ordinarily shellac produced no injury and seemed to produce a stimulating effect the first year. It did not, however, adhere to the wounds as well as the other materials. These experiments had to do with ordinary pruning wounds. It would still seem that large patches of wood laid bare by the killing of the bark should be protected by white lead or at least shellac.

I REMEMBER.

I remember, I remember the house where I was born, the little window where the sun came peeping in at morn. You'd hardly know the old place now, for Dad is up-to-date and the farm is scientific, from the back lot to the gate. The house and barn are lighted with bright acetylene, the engine in the laundry is run by gasoline; we have autos, we have dynamos and things, a telephone for gossip and a phonograph that sings. The hired man has left us—we miss his homely face—a lot of college graduates are working in his place. There's an engineer and fireman, a chauffeur and a vet., electrician and mechanic, Oh, the farm's run right, you bet. The little window where the sun came peeping in at morn now brightens up a bath room that cost Dad a car of corn. Our milkmaid is pneumatic and she's sanitary, too, but Dad gets fifteen cents a quart for milk that once brought two. Our cattle came from Jersey and the hogs are all Duroc, the sheep are South down beauties and the chickens Plymouth Rock. To have the best of everything, that is our aim and plan, for Dad not only farms it, but he's a business man.—E. F. McIntyre.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT, 1914.

Figures Gathered by United States Geological Survey Show Decrease in Both Quantity and Value of Output.

The total production of Portland cement in the United States in 1914, according to Ernest F. Burchard, of the United States Geological Survey, was 88,230,170 barrels, valued at \$31,740,368; the production for 1913 was 92,097,131 barrels, valued at \$32,557,617. The output for 1914 represents a decrease in quantity of 3,866,961 barrels, and a decrease in value of \$10,768,249. The value assigned to the production is computed on the basis of 92.7 cents a barrel, or the average value of the Portland cement shipped in 1914.

The shipments of Portland cement from the mills in the United States in 1914 amounted to 86,437,956 barrels, valued at \$30,118,475, compared with 88,089,377 barrels, valued at \$30,106,975, shipped in 1913. This represents a decrease in quantity of 2,251,421 barrels, and in value of \$8,983,500. The average factory price per barrel in bulk for the whole country in 1914 was 92.7 cents, compared with \$1.005 in 1913, a decrease of 7.8 cents a barrel. This price is about 11.8 cents higher than the average price in the Lehigh district and is near the average price in New York, Illinois, Iowa, the Southeastern States, and the Plains States, but falls 42.5 cents below the average price received in Utah, where Portland cement brought the highest figure during the year.

Among the States there were important changes in rank as cement producers. Pennsylvania and Indiana held first and second places respectively, as for many years, but both of these large cement-producing States suffered an appreciable reduction of output. In 1913 the output of California exceeded that of New York and Illinois, but in 1914 this State dropped from third to fifth place. New Jersey dropped from seventh to ninth place, having been passed by both Michigan and Iowa in 1914. The State of Kansas, which has attracted considerable attention in the cement world, first because of the rapid development of the industry within its borders on account of the proximity of abundant supplies of suitable raw material and cheap natural gas, and later because of the waning of the gas supply and the consequent increase in cost of manufacture of cement which resulted in curtailment of output, maintained its rank of tenth among cement producers and suffered but little reduction of output, although the price of cement here fell considerably below the average. Iowa and Ohio both showed gratifying increase in output and appear also to have kept prices up more successfully than many other States. In the far West, in Washington, conditions were brought into balance by a considerable curtailment of production and an increase in shipments, although prices fell heavily; in Utah production was largely and shipments slightly increased, and prices were also increased. The only other States showing increase of prices were New Jersey and Texas.

Of the twelve commercial districts into which the United States is divided, there was an increase in production in five—New York, Michigan-northern Indiana, Maryland-West Virginia, Iowa-Missouri, and the Rocky Mountain States—and an increase in shipments in seven—New York, Ohio-western Pennsylvania, Michigan-northern Indiana, Kentucky-southern Indiana, Maryland-Virginia-West Virginia, Iowa-Missouri, and the Rocky Mountain States. There were decreases in production in seven districts—Lehigh, Ohio-western Pennsylvania, Kentucky-southern Indiana, Illinois-northwestern Indiana, Tennessee-Alabama-Georgia, Great Plains, and Pacific coast, and decreases in five districts—Lehigh, Illinois-northwestern Indiana, Tennessee-Alabama-Georgia, Great Plains, and Pacific coast.

CIVIL WAR HORSE STILL SURVIVES.
The oldest horse that served the country in the War of the Rebellion is still alive, at the age of 53 years, at Horacheds, N. Y. It is owned by P. A. McIntosh who is also a veteran of the same war. To prove his assertion Mr. McIntosh shows the government brand on the animal's hip, which reads "I. C. 1865." Horse and man served in the same regiment. Although both with age, his hair turning gray and his teeth becoming worn, the old warhorse is still able to eat 12 quarts of oats and take his master to town several times a week. It is estimated the animal is at least 53 years old. Farmers say the average life of a horse is about 15 years.

Frame —22 inch; 1 inch 19 gauge tubes; 5 inch head; flush connections; 3 10 inch head fittings; 7 8 inch tapered rear forks; 4 3/4 inch rear stays.	piece patented. Gas —26 inch cut, rear 9 x 3-16. Hubs —New Departure Conster brake. Front hub to match. Rims —Enamelled aluminum. Chain —3 1/2 inch roller, 1 inch pitch. Finals —Indian Red with two fine black stripes.	Tires —Sterling Roadster, 28 x 1 1-2 inch, guaranteed. Arrow tread. Saddles —Person's Bon Ton. Pedals —No. 165. Bar —No. 3, adjustable, forward ex- tension with wound leather grips. Guards —Steel, front and rear. Stand —Steel, enamelled to match.
Fork —Full enamelled fork sides. Crown —One-piece forged. Cranks —Paubler Round Special, one-		

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(Continued)